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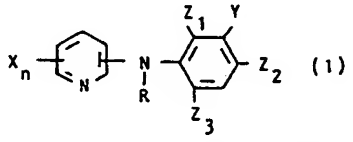
(54) Pyridylanilines.

(57) A novel compound for combatting insect, mite, fungus or bacterium is a pyridylaniline represented by the following formula (I)



(1)

wherein X is a trifluoromethyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; n is an integer of 0 to 4; R is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group; Y is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a hydroxy group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are a trifluoromethyl group or a nitro group, provided that at least one of X is a trifluoromethyl group or a lower alkyl group when n is an integer of 3 or 4.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

The present invention relates to a novel pyridylaniline for combatting insect, mite, fungus or bacterium.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART:

It has been known that certain pyridylanilines have activities for combatting noxious livings such as insects, mites, fungi, bacteria and rodents in the prior arts, for example, the compounds having rodenticidal activity are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,140,778 and the compounds having pesticidal activity are disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,965,109 and U.S. Patent 3,926,611.

It has not been known that pyridylanilines having the specific substituents on pyridyl ring according to the present invention have activities for combatting noxious insect, mite, fungus, and bacterium.

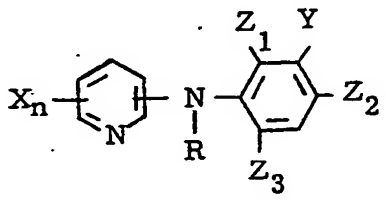
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

It is an object of the present invention to provide novel pyridylanilines which are effective for combatting noxious insect, mite, fungus and bacterium.

It is another object of the present invention to provide novel compositions which have insecticidal, acaricidal, fungicidal and bactericidal activities.

It is the other object of the present invention to provide a process for producing the novel pyridylaniline.

The foregoing and other objects of the present invention have been attained by providing a pyridylaniline represented by the following formula (I)



(I)

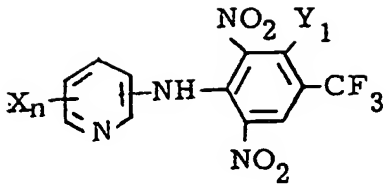
wherein X is a trifluoromethyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; n is an integer of 0 to 4; R is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group; Y is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a hydroxy group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are a trifluoromethyl group or a nitro group, provided that at least one of X is a trifluoromethyl group or a lower alkyl group when n is an integer of 3 or 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS:

The pyridylanilines of the present invention can be the compounds having the formula (I) wherein the halogen atom can be F, Cl, Br or I and the lower alkyl group for the lower alkyl group, the lower alkoxy group or the lower alkylthio group can be C_1 - C_4 alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl and tert-butyl groups.

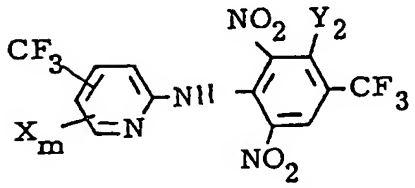
The optional compounds included in the pyridylanilines having the formula (I) are the compounds having the formula (III), (V) or (X).

Formula (III);



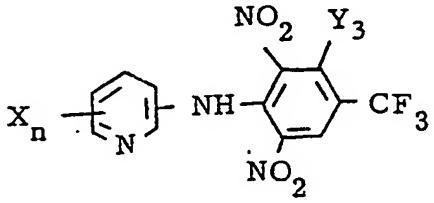
(III)

Formula (V);



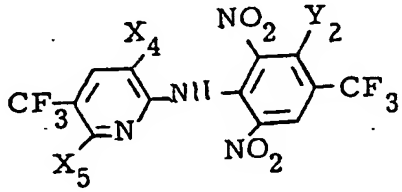
(V)

Formula (X);



(X)

wherein X and n are defined above, and Y_1 represents hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; Y_2 represents hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a halogen atom, azido group, or phenoxy group which can be substituted by a hydroxyl group; Y_3 represents a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, hydroxyl group, azido group or phenoxy group which can be substituted by a hydroxyl group; and m is an integer of 0 to 3. The most important pyridylanilines are the compounds having the formula (VII)



(VII)

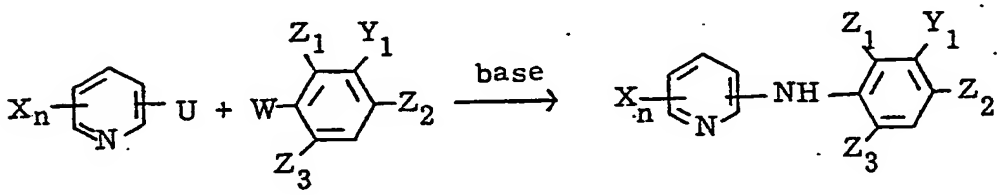
wherein X_4 is a halogen atom; X_5 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; Y_2 is defined above.

The pyridylanilines of the present invention can be produced by the following processes.

Reaction (I):

Pyridylanilines having the formula (I) wherein R is hydrogen atom and Y is hydrogen or halogen atom:

The compounds are produced by the following reaction in the presence of a base.



(A) (B) (VIII)

wherein X, Y_1, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 and n in the formulas (A), (B) and (VIII) are defined above and U and W in the formulas (A) and (B) are respectively a halogen atom or amino group and W is amino group in the case of U of a halogen atom; and W is a halogen atom in the case of U of amino group.

The starting compounds (A) are mostly known and disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,681,369, and E.P.O. Publication No. 0000483 etc.

The starting compounds (B) are mostly known and disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,117,167 and E.P.O. Publication No. 0000156, and No. 0004642.

In the industrial process, it is preferable to react the compound (A) wherein U is amino group with the compound (B) wherein W is a halogen atom.

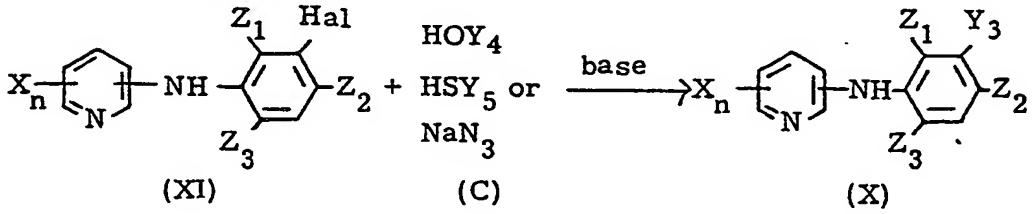
The base used in the reaction can be alkali metal hydroxides, carbonates, hydrides, or alkaline earth metal hydroxides and carbonates, preferably potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, sodium hydride and sodium bicarbonate.

The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent. Suitable solvents include aprotonic polar solvents such as dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran , sulfolane and dioxane. It is preferable to use dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran. The reaction temperature is usually in a range of -100°C to +200°C preferably 0 to 200°C and the reaction time is in a range of 0.5 to 24 hours especially 1 to 10 hours.

Reaction (II):

Pyridylanilines having the formula (I) wherein R is hydrogen atom and Y is hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, azido group or phenoxy group which can be substituted by hydroxyl group:

The compounds are produced by the following reaction in the presence of a base



(XI) (C) (X)

wherein X, Y_3 Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 and n in the formulas (X) and (XI) are defined above and Hal represents a halogen atom. In the formula (C), Y_4 represents hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or phenyl group which can be substituted by hydroxyl group; and Y_5 represents a lower alkyl group.

The base used in the reaction is the same as the bases used in the former reaction (I).

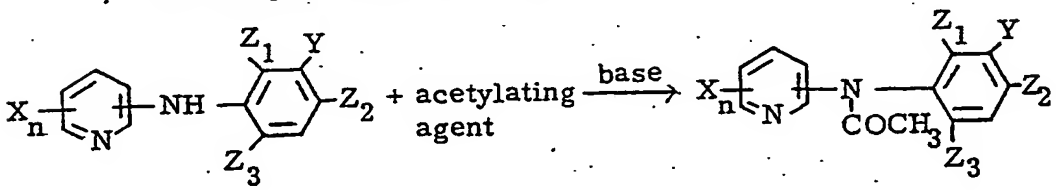
The reaction is preferably performed in a solvent. The solvent can be the solvents used in the reaction (I) and alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, and halohydrocarbons such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and m-dichlorobenzene. The reaction temperature is usually in a range of -30°C to +170°C preferably 0°C to 170°C. The reaction time is in a range of 0.5 to 20 hours.

In the reaction (II) using the starting compound having Y_4 of a hydroxy phenyl group, it is preferable to react them in nitrogen atmosphere. When the boiling point of the solvent is low, it is preferable to react them in a closed reactor.

Reaction (III):

Pyridylanilines having the formula (I) wherein R is acetyl group:

The compounds are produced by the following reaction.



(XII) (XIII)

wherein X, Y, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 and n in the formulas (XII) and (XIII) are defined above.

The acetylating agents can be anhydride, halides and esters of acetic acid, such as acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, and ethyl acetate.

The base can be the bases used in reaction (I) and organic bases such as pyridine and triethylamine preferably organic bases. The reaction temperature is in a range of 0 to 100°C. The reaction time is in a range of 1 to 10 hours.

Certain examples of syntheses will be illustrated.

Preparation 1:

Preparation of N-(3, 5-dichloro-2-pyridyl)-2, 6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.65 g. of 2-amino-3, 5-dichloropyridine was dissolved and 1.0 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring. After the addition, 2.7 g. of 2, 6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene was added at 30°C during 5 minutes and the reaction was continued for about 3 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified with conc. HCl and the product was extracted with methylenechloride. The extracted layer was washed with water and dehydrated. The solvent was distilled off and the product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of toluene and the solvent was distilled off to obtain 2.8 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 85 to 87°C.

Preparation 2:

Preparation of N-(3, 5-dichloro-6-methyl-2-pyridyl)-2, 6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 30 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.8 g. of 2-amino-3, 5-dichloro-6-methylpyridine was dissolved and 0.67 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring. After the addition, a solution of 3.07 g. of 2, 4-dichloro-3, 5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride in 10 ml. of dimethylformamide was added dropwise

at room temperature and the reaction was continued for about 3 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified with conc. HCl and was poured into water. The precipitate was filtered and recrystallized from methanol to obtain 2.96 g. of the object compound having a melting point of 128 to 130°C.

Preparation 3:

Preparation of N-(3,5-dichloro-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.63 g. of 2-amino-3,5-dichloropyridine was dissolved and 0.73 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was added with stirring. After the addition, 3.06 g. of 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride was added during 10 minutes. The reaction was continued for about 2 hours. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into water and acidified with conc. HCl and the product was extracted with methylene chloride. The extracted layer was washed with water and dehydrated and the solvent was distilled off and the product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of toluene and then the solvent was distilled off to obtain 1.38 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 64 to 65°C.

Preparation 4:

Preparation of N-(3-chloro-5-triluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

Method A:

In accordance with the process of Preparation 3 except using 1.97 g. of 2-amino-3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine instead of 1.63 g. of 2-amino-3,5-dichloropyridine and adding 0.62 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide instead of 0.73 g. of the same, the

process was carried out to obtain 1.15 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 100 to 102°C.

Method B:

In 60 ml. of tetrahydrofuran, 3.22 g. of 2-amino-3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine was dissolved and 2.0 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring and the mixture was cooled at 0°C, and a solution of 5.0 g. of 2,4-dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride in 40 ml. of tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise at the same temperature and the mixture was heated to react them at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water and 150 ml. of ethyl acetate was added and the mixture was acidified with conc. HCl and the product was extracted. The extraction solution was washed twice with water and dehydrated over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of a mixture of n-hexane and ethyl acetate (10:1) and the solvent was distilled off to obtain 6.5 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 100 to 102°C.

2-Amino-3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine used in Preparation 4 can be produced by the following process.

In a 50 ml. autoclave, 6.5 g. of 2,3-dichloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine and 20 ml. of 28% ammonia water were charged and stirred at 100°C for 24 hours and heated at 125°C for 5 hours to react them (pressure of about 2 atm.). After cooling the reaction mixture, the resulting crystal was washed with water and dehydrated to obtain 1.5 g. of 2-amino-3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine having the melting point of 90 to 92°C.

Preparation 5:

Preparation of N-(3, 5-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-2, 6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In accordance with the process of Preparation No. 2 except using 1.63 g. of 3, 5-dichloro-4-aminopyridine instead of 1.8 g. of 2-amino-3, 5-dichloro-6-methylpyridine; and using 50 ml. of dimethylformamide instead of 30 ml. of the same and using 2.7 g. of 2, 6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene instead of 3.07 g. of the same, the process was carried out to obtain 2.8 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 138 to 140°C.

Preparation 6:

Preparation of N-(3, 5-dichloro-2-pyridyl)-2, 4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.65 g. of 2-amino-3, 5-dichloropyridine was dissolved and 1.0 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring. After the addition, 2.7 g. of 2, 4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene was added at 30°C during 5 minutes to react them for about 3 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified with conc. HCl and the proudct was extracted with methylenechloride. The extracted layer was washed with water and dehydrated and the solvent was distilled. The product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of toluene and the solvent was distilled off to obtain 2.5 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 98 to 101°C.

Preparation 7:

Preparation of N-(2-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-6-pyridyl)-2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.8 g. of 2-chloro-6-amino-5-trifluoromethylpyridine was dissolved and 1.0 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring. After the addition, a solution of 2.7 g. of 2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene in 10 ml. of dimethylformamide was added dropwise at room temperature and the reaction was continued for about 3 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified with conc. HCl and was poured into water. The precipitate was filtered and recrystallized from methanol to obtain 2.9 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 129 to 131°C.

Preparation 8:

Preparation of N-(3,5-dichloro-4,6-dimethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of dimethylformamide, 1.9 g. of 2-amino-3,5-dichloro-4,6-dimethylpyridine was dissolved and 0.7 g. of powdery potassium hydroxide was gradually added with stirring and a solution of 2.7 g. of 2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene in 10 ml. of dimethylformamide was added dropwise at room temperature to react them for about 10 hours. The reaction mixture was treated as the process of Preparation No. 7 to obtain 1.6 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 131 to 133°C.

Preparation 9:

Preparation of N-(5-methoxy-2-pyridyl)-2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylaniline:

In accordance with the process of Preparation 8 except using 1.2 g. of 2-amino-5-methoxypyridine and 2.8 g. of 2,4-dinitro-6-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene, the reaction was carried out for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was treated as the process of Preparation 6 to obtain 1.2 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 102 to 105°C.

Preparation 10:

Preparation of N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,4-dinitro-3-methoxy-6-trifluoromethylaniline:

In accordance with the process of Preparation 8 except using 1.9 g. of 2-amino-3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine and 2.8 g. of 2,4-dinitro-3-methoxy-6-trifluoromethylchlorobenzene, the reaction was carried out for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was treated as the process of Preparation 6 to obtain 1.4 g. of the object oily compound.

Preparation 11:

Preparation of N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-ethoxy-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 30 ml. of ethanol, 1.5 g. of sodium hydride was added with stirring and a solution of 7.0 g. of N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl--2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline (obtained in Preparation 4) in 50 ml. of dimethylsulfoxide was added dropwise to react them at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture

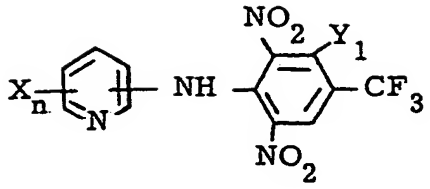
was poured into water and the product was extracted with methylene chloride. The extracted layer was washed with water and dehydrated and the solvent was distilled, the product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of a mixture of n-hexane and ethyl acetate (4:1) and the solvent was distilled off to obtain 4.0 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 106 to 108°C.

Preparation 12:

Preparation of N-acetyl-N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline:

In 20 ml. of pyridine, 2.3 g. of N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline (obtained in Preparation 4) was dissolved and a solution of 0.34 g. of acetylchloride in 10 ml. of pyridine was added dropwise to react them at 60 to 70°C for 2 hours. Pyridine was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the product was separated by a silica gel column with an eluent of n-hexane and ethyl acetate (4:1) and the solvent was distilled off to obtain 0.8 g. of the object compound having the melting point of 75 to 77°C.

The typical pyridylanilines having the formula (III) are shown.

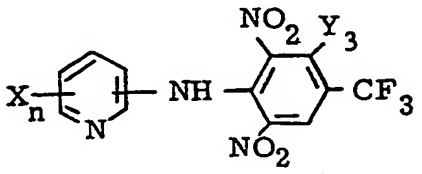


(III)

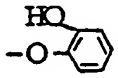
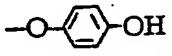
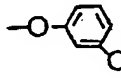
Compound No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	Y_1	Property melting point(°C)
1	5-Cl	2	H	104-106
2	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	H	104-105
3	3,5-Cl_2	2	H	85-87
4	3,5-Cl_2	2	Cl	64-65
5	5-Cl	2	Cl	143-144
6	4,6-Cl_2	2	Cl	194-196
7	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	Cl	100-102
8	3,5-Cl_2-6-CH_3	2	Cl	128-130
9	3,5-Cl_2-4,6-$(CH_3)_2$	2	H	184-185
10	4-CH_3-5-Br^-	2	Cl	98-100
11	3,5-Cl_2-4,6-$(CH_3)_2$	2	Cl	146-148
12	3,5-Cl_2-4-CH_3	2	Cl	135-137
13	3,5-Cl_2-4-CH_3	2	H	116-118
14	2,6-Cl_2	3	Cl	166-168
15	3,5-Cl_2	4	H	138-140
16	3,5-Cl_2	4	Cl	129-130
17	3,5-Br_2	2	Cl	144-147
18	3-Br-5-Cl	2	Cl	131-133
19	5-CF_3	2	Cl	oily (n_D^{25} 1.571)
20	3-Cl-5-Br	2	Cl	119-121
21	3-Br-5-CF_3	2	Cl	89-92
22	3-Br-5-CF_3	2	H	112-114

Compound No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	Y_1	Property melting point(°C)
23	5-Br-6-C_2H_5	2	Cl	137-139
24	5-Br-6-C_2H_5	2	H	146-148
25	2,6-$(OCH_3)_2$	3	H	153-155
26	3-CF_3-5-Br-6-Cl	2	H	130-132
27	3-CF_3-5-Cl	2	H	113-115
28	3-CF_3-5-Br	2	H	104-106
29	3-CF_3-5-Cl	2	Cl	138-140
30	3-CF_3-5-Br	2	Cl	110-112
31	3-CF_3-5-Br-6-Cl	2	Cl	48-52
32	3-Br-5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	H	190-192
33	3-Br-5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	Cl	156-160
34	3-Cl-5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	H	150-154
35	3-Cl-5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	Cl	144-145
36	3-CF_3	2	Cl	oily
37	3-CF_3	2	H	81-83
38	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	F	127-129

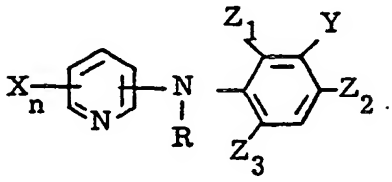
The typical pyridylanilines having the formula (X) are shown.



(X)

Compound No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	Y_3	Property melting point (°C)
39	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	OCH_3	71-73
40	"	2	OC_2H_5	106-108
41	"	2	OC_3H_7(n)	102-104
42	"	2	OC_3H_7(iso)	138-139
43	"	2	OC_4H_9(n)	109-110
44	"	2	OC_4H_9(iso)	123-124
45	"	2	SCH_3	138-139
46	"	2	SC_2H_5	oily
47	"	2	OH	183-187
48	"	2		178-182
49	"	2		162-165
50	"	2		78-81
51	"	2	$-N_3$	oily

The typical pyridylanilines having the formula (I) except the compounds (III) and (X) are shown.



(I)

Comp. No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	R	Y	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Property melting point(°C)
52	5-Cl	2	H	H	NO_2	NO_2	CF_3	133-135
53	5-I	2	"	"	"	"	"	170-172
54	5-Br	2	"	"	"	"	"	137-140
55	2-Cl	3	"	"	"	"	"	125-126
56	4-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	134-135
57	5-CF_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
58	-	3	"	"	"	"	"	n_D^{30} 1.556
59	-	4	"	"	"	"	"	44-45
60	3,5-Cl_2	2	"	"	"	"	"	98-101
61	3,5-Br_2	2	"	"	"	"	"	161-164
62	3-Br-5-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	106-108
63	3-Cl-5-Br	2	"	"	"	"	"	89-91
64	3-Br-5-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	123-125
65	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	74-77
66	2-Cl-5-CF_3	6	"	"	"	"	"	129-131
67	5-I-6-C_2H_5	2	"	"	"	"	"	127-130
68	3,5-Cl_2-6-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	72-75
69	5-Cl-6-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	167-168
70	5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	195-196
71	4,6-$(CH_3)_2$	2	"	"	"	"	"	146-147

Comp. No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	R	Y	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Property melting point(°C)
72	4,6-Cl_2	2	H	H	NO_2	NO_2	CF_3	169-170
73	4-Cl-6-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	163-165
74	5-OCH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	102-105
75	2,6-Cl_2	3	"	"	"	"	"	107-110
76	3-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
77	3,5-Cl_2-4,6-$(CH_3)_2$	2	"	"	"	"	"	131-133
78	3,5-Cl_2-4-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	166-169
79	3,5-Cl_2	4	"	"	"	"	"	141-142
80	3-Br-5-CF_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
81	3-CF_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	106-108
82	3-CF_3-5-Br-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
83	3-CF_3-5-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	120-122
84	3-CF_3-5-Br	2	"	"	"	"	"	146-148
85	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	"	OCH_3	"	"	"	oily
86	3,5-Cl_2	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
87	4-CH_3-5-Br	2	"	H	"	"	"	58-60
88	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	$-COCH_3$	Cl	"	CF_3	NO_2	75-77
89	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	H	H	CF_3	"	"	oily
90	3,5-Cl_2	2	"	"	"	"	"	92-94
91	3-CF_3-5-Br-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
92	5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	142-144
93	5-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
94	3-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	157-159
95	3-Cl-5-Cl-6-CH_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	110-111
96	4-CH_3-5-Br	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily
97	3-Br-5-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	96-98

Comp. No.	X_n	Position of pyridine ring	R	Y	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Property melting point(°C)
98	3-Cl-5-Br	2	H	H	CF_3	CF_3	NO_2	87-90
99	3-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	83-86
100	5-CF_3-6-Cl	2	"	"	"	"	"	162-165
101	3,5-Cl_2	2	"	"	"	"	"	73-75
102	3-Cl-5-CF_3	2	"	"	"	"	"	oily

Test 1:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, rice plant (Chukyo Asahi) was cultured. At 3 leaf stage of the rice seedlings, 10 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 100 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, each spore suspension of Pyricularia orzae was sprayed. Five days after the inoculation, number of lesions on the third leaf of seedling was observed. The protective value was calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Protective value (\%)} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{number of lesions in treated pot}}{\text{number of lesions in non-treated pot}}\right) \times 100$$

The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Comp. No.	Protective value (%)	Comp. No.	Protective value (%)	Comp. No.	Protective value (%)
1	91	18	100	35	95
2	100	19	100	36	100
3	100	20	100	37	100
4	100	21	100	38	100
5	100	22	100	39	100
7	100	23	93	40	100
8	100	24	90	41	95
9	83	25	85	42	95
10	86	26	100	43	95
11	84	27	100	44	95
12	100	28	100	45	100
13	92	29	100	46	95
14	100	30	100	47	95
15	100	32	100		
16	100	33	100		
17	100	34	100		

In accordance with the test, except using each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 50 ppm, each test was carried out.

Compound Nos. 54, 60, 61, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92 and 100 were used.

The protective values were respectively 100.

In the test, the concentration of the active ingredient was varied and Compound No. 7 was compared with N-(2,6-difluoro-3,5-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-N-(4-nitro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl)amine

(hereinafter referring to as Reference Compound) disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,965,109, No. 4,140,778 and No. 3,926,611. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Compound No.	Protective value (%)	
	25 ppm	12.5 ppm
Comp. No. 7	100	98
Reference compound	0	0

Test 2:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, rice plant (Chukyo Asahi) was cultured. At 5 leaf stage of the rice seedlings, 20 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 100 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, rice straw on which Rhizoctonia solani was cultured was held on sheath for inoculation. The pot was kept in an inoculation chamber at 30°C and a humidity of 100% for 5 days. Each length of lesions of five stems per pot was measured. The protective value was calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Protective value (\%)} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{total length of lesions in treated pot}}{\text{total length of lesions in non-treated pot}}\right) \times 100$$

The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Comp. No.	Preventive value (%)	Comp. No.	Preventive value (%)	Comp. No.	Preventive value (%)
2	100	35	100	62	100
3	100	36	92	63	100
4	93	37	100	64	100
6	100	39	100	65	100
7	100	40	100	68	100
8	90	41	95	72	100
14	100	42	95	73	87
15	100	43	95	74	93
16	100	44	95	75	100
18	100	45	100	76	100
19	100	47	95	78	100
26	100	48	100	79	90
29	100	49	100	80	100
30	95	50	100	85	100
31	90	51	95	86	100
32	100	54	90	87	100
33	100	60	100	88	100
34	100	61	100		

Test 3:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, cucumber plant (Suyo) was cultured. At one leaf stage, 10 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 500 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, each spore suspension of Collectotrichum lagenarium was sprayed. Six days after the inoculation, number of lesions on the first leaf of seedling was observed. The protective value was calculated as Test 1. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Compound No.	Protective value (%)
Comp. 3	100
4	100
7	100
8	100
12	75
14	100
26	90

Test 4:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, cucumber plant (Suyo) was cultured. At one leaf stage, 10 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 500 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, spores of Sphaerotheca fuliginea (obtained from the Sphaerotheca fuliginea seedlings) were inoculated. Ten days after the inoculation, number of lesions on the first leaf of seedling was measured.

The protective value was calculated as Test 1. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Comp. No.	Protective value (%)	Comp. No.	Protective value (%)	Comp. No.	Protective value (%)
3	100	16	100	31	100
7	100	21	100	32	100
14	95	22	100	33	100
15	100	26	100	34	100
				51	100

When each solution having a concentration of 100 ppm was sprayed in the test, the protective values of Compound No. 62 and No. 66 were respectively 100.

Test 5:

A mixture of 9 ml. of a potato-glucose-agar medium (PDA medium) and 1 ml. of each active ingredient was poured into each Petri-dish to be solidified. An agar disc on which various fungi were cultured was put on the medium to keep it at the optimum temperature for the specific days, the growths of mycelia were observed to determine the minimum growth inhibition concentration of the active ingredient to these fungi. The following fungi were used.

A: Phytophthora infestans

B: Diaporthe citri

C: Alternaria solani

D: Venturia inaequalie.

The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Infestans	A	B	C	D
Comp. No. 3	100	100	10	< 1
4	> 100	100	100	< 1
7	100	< 1	< 1	< 1

Test 6:

Young seedling of kidney bean treated to cut off leaves except one primordial leaf was transplanted in a cup and about 30 of larvae and adults of Tetranychus telarius (L) were inoculated on the primordial leaf. This was dipped for 10 seconds in each solution obtained by diluting each wettable powder of Composition No. 5 containing each active ingredient with water at the concentration of

800 ppm and was dried in air and was kept in a constant temperature chamber with lighting at 28°C. Three days after the treatment, mortality was measured and each percent mortality was calculated as follows.

$$\text{Percent mortality (\%)} = \frac{\text{number of mortal mites}}{\text{Total number of mites}} \times 100$$

The results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)	Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)	Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)
3	100	37	100	101	100
15	100	39	100	102	100
22	100	40	100	Ref. Comp.	40
26	100	41	100		
27	100	49	100		
28	100	89	100		
29	100	90	100		
34	100	100	100		

Test 7:

Each active ingredient was dissolved in acetone to prepare each solution having the specific concentration. 1 Ml. of the solution (400 μg. of each active ingredient) was uniformly adhered on the inner bottom surface of Petri-dish having a diameter of 9 cm to form a film. In the dish, 15 of adults of Callosobruchus chinensis were charged and the dish was covered with a cap and kept in a constant

temperature chamber at 25°C for 24 hours. Each percent mortality was calculated as that of Test 6. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)	Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)
2	100	62	100
3	100	63	100
52	100	65	100
54	100	70	100
60	100	77	100
61	100	81	100

Test 8:

Each minimum growth inhibition concentration (MIC) of Compound No. 16 to various microorganisms was measured by the agar dilution process. The results are shown in Table 9. In the cases of bacteria, the results were observed 24 hours after the inoculation and in the cases of fungi, the results were observed 1 week after the inoculation.

Table 9

Microorganism	Medium	MIC (ppm)
Bacillus subtilis PCI219	Bouillon agar medium	< 0.2
Staphylococcus aureus 209P		< 0.2
Escherichia coli		12.5
Salmonella typhimurium IFO 12529		6.25
Klebsiella pneumoniae IFO 3512		12.5
Serratia marcescens IFO 12648		6.25
Proteus morganii IFO 3848		6.25
Pseudomonas aeruginosa		12.5
Penicillium italicum	Sabouraud's agar medium	3.12
Penicillium chrysogeum IFO 4626		3.12
Penicillium citrium IFO 6352		6.25
Penicillium funiculosum IFO 6354		6.25
Aspergillum niger IFO 6341		3.12
Aspergillum fumigatus IFO 4057		6.25
Aspergillum flavus IFO 6343		6.25
Aureobasidium pullulans IFO 6353		6.25
Chaetomium globosum IFO 6347		3.12
Gliocladium virens IFO 9166		12.5
Myrothecium verrucaria IFO 6133		6.25
Gibberella fujikuroi IFO 6349		12.5
Trametes sanguinea		6.25

Test 9:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, cucumber plant (Suyo) was cultured. At one leaf stage, 10 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 250 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, a disc (punched agar disc) obtained by culturing Botrytis cinerea on a potato-glucose-agar medium (PDA medium) was put on the leaf of cucumber to inoculate them. Three days after the inoculation, lengths of lesions were measured and each protective value was calculated as Test 2. The results are shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Comp. No.	Protective value (%)	Comp. No.	Protective value (%)
7	100	48	100
14	95	49	100
16	100	50	100
17	92		
18	100		
19	100		
21	100		
22	100		
23	81		
26	85		
29	100		
30	100		
33	100		
34	100		
35	100		
36	96		
37	93		

In accordance with the test, except the concentration of the active ingredient was decreased, the comparative tests of Compound No. 7 and Reference compound were carried out. The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11

Compound	Protective value (%) (62.5 ppm)
Compound No. 7	100
Reference compound	0

Test 10:

In each unglazed pot having a diameter of 9 cm, cucumber plant (Suyo) was cultured. At two leaf stage, 20 ml. of each solution of each active ingredient having a concentration of 500 ppm was sprayed by a spray gun. After maintaining the pot in a green-house at 24 to 25°C for one day, each spore suspension of Plasmopara viticola was sprayed. Six days after the inoculation, number of lesions on the first seedling was observed. The protective value was calculated as Test 1. The results are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

Compound No.	Protective value (%)
4	100
7	100
20	100
26	93
33	85
34	83
51	100
88	100

Test 11:

Each emulsifiable concentrate of each active ingredient as Composition No. 3 was dispersed in water at a concentration of 800 ppm. Each leaf of cabbage was dipped into each emulsion for about 10 seconds and taken up and dried in air.

A wet filter paper was put in each Petri dish (diameter of 9 cm), and each treated leaf was put on the filter paper. Larvae of Plutella xylostella at 2nd to 3rd instar were charged and the dish was covered with a cap and kept in a constant temperature chamber with lighting at 28°C. Eight days after the charge, mortality was measured and each percent mortality was calculated. The results are shown in Table 13.

Table 13

Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)	Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)	Comp. No.	Percent mortality (%)
7	100	57	100	68	100
15	100	58	100	70	100
29	100	59	100	74	100
40	100	60	100	77	100
41	100	61	100	81	100
42	100	62	100	83	100
43	100	63	100	87	100
52	100	64	100	Ref. comp.	0
53	100	65	100		
55	100	66	100		
56	100	67	100		

The pyridylanilines of the present invention impart excellent effect for combatting noxious livings such as insects, mites, fungi and bacteria, for example, excellent antifungal and antibacterial effect for controlling noxious fungi and bacteria multiplicating on industrial products, seeds and fruits in storage such as Aspergillus sp. Gibberella sp. and Penicillium sp.

The pyridylanilines are also effective for controlling noxious living grown on agricultural and horticultural crops and up-land, for example, insects such as Lepidoptera as Plutella Xylostella, Mamestra brassicae and Spodoptera litura; Hemiptera as Nephotettix cincticeps and Delphacodes striatella; Coleoptera as Callosobruchus chimensis and Epilachna vigintioctopunctata; and Diptera such as Musca domestica and Culexopipiens pallens; and

mites such as Tetranychus urticae, Tetranychus telarius and Panonychus citri; and fungi and bacteria for plants such as Pyricularia oryzae, Rhizoctonia solani, Collectotrichum lagenarium, Pseudopernospora cubensis, Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Phytophthora infestans, Diaporthe citri, Alternaria solani, Venturia inaequalis, Plasmopara viticola, Botrytis cinerea, Puccinia recondita and Sclerotinia sclerotiorum.

The pyridylanilines impart excellent effect for controlling various noxious livings especially noxious fungi to agricultural and horticultural plants.

The compounds having the formula (V) or (VII) are especially effective for agricultural and horticultural fields since the compounds impart excellent effect for controlling Botrytis cinerea, Plasmopara viticola, Colletotrichum lagenarium, Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Pyricularia oryzae and Rhizoctonia solani etc.

A concentration of pyridylaniline for the application was depending upon object noxious livings, a method of application, a form of the composition and a dose of the active ingredient and is not critical and it is usually in a range of 1 to 10,000 ppm preferably 20 to 2,000 ppm.

When the compounds are used as active ingredients of the insecticidal, acaricidal, fungicidal or bactericidal composition, it is possible to prepare various forms of the compositions such as dust, wettable powder, emulsifiable concentrate, inert emulsion, oil solution, aerosol preparation, etc. with adjuvants as the cases of agricultural compositions. The composition can be applied with or without diluting them in suitable concentrations.

Suitable adjuvants include powdery carries such as talc, kaolin, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, silicon dioxide, clay and

starch; liquid diluents such as water, xylene, toluene, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, and alcohol; emulsifiers dispersing agents, spreaders etc.

The concentration of the active ingredient in the insecticidal acaricidal, fungicidal or bactericidal composition is usually 5 to 80 wt. % in the case of the oily concentrate; and 0.5 to 30 wt. % in the case of dust; 5 to 60 wt. % in the case of wettable powder. It is also possible to combine with the other agricultural ingredients such as the other insecticides, acaricides, plant growth regulators. Sometimes synergistic effects are found. The other agricultural ingredients include organic phosphoric acid ester type compounds, carbamate type compounds, dithio (or thiol) carbamate type compounds, organic chlorine type compounds, dinitro type compounds, organic sulfur or organometallic type compounds, antibiotics, substituted diphenyl ether type compounds, urea type compounds, triazine type compounds, benzoylurea type compounds, pyrethroid type compounds, imide type compounds and benzimidazole type compounds and more particularly, benzoylurea type insecticides such as N-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)-N'-(p-chlorophenyl)urea; pyrethroid type insecticides such as α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-2-(4-chlorophenyl) isovalerate; imide type germicides such as N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide; benzimidazole type germicides such as methyl-1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate; thiocarbamate type germicides such as S-ethyl N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)thiocarbamate hydrochloride; dithiocarbamate type germicides such as manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate; and urea type germicides such as 2-cyano-N-(ethylaminocarbonyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetamide.

The aricultural fungicidal compositions are the typical compositions of the present invention.

The typical forms of the composition are the wettable powder and the emulsifiable concentrate. The typical compositions are as follows.

Agricultural fungicidal composition (concentrate):

	Usual	Preferable
Active ingredient:	2-80wt.%	5-80wt.%
Liquid or solid carrier:	(Adjuvant)	10-95wt.%
Surfactant:	(98-20wt.%)	1-20wt.%

Wettable powder:

Active ingredient:	5-70wt.%
Solid carrier:	10-90wt.%
Surfactant:	3-20wt.%

Emulsifiable concentrate:

Active ingredient:	5-80wt.%
Liquid carrier:	10-95wt.%
Surfactant:	3-20wt.%

Suitable adjuvants include powdery carries such as talc, kaolin, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, silicon dioxide, clay and starch; liquid carriers such as water, xylene, toluene, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, and alcohol; and surfactants such as sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether, sodium naphthalene sulfonate formaldehyde condensate, calcium ether sulfate, polyoxyethyleneglycol dodecylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, sodium alkylsulfate, sulfate of polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether and di-alkylsulfosuccinate etc.

Composition No. 1:

Active ingredient:	20 wt. parts
Xylene:	72 "
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether:	8 "

The components were uniformly mixed and dissolved to prepare an emulsifiable concentrate.

Composition No. 2:

Active ingredient:	5 wt. parts
Talc:	95 "

The components were uniformly mixed to prepare a dust.

Composition No. 3:

Active ingredient:	20 wt. parts
Xylene:	60 "
Polyoxyethylenealkylaryl ether:	20 "

The components were mixed and dissolved to prepare an emulsifiable concentrate.

Composition No. 4:

Jeeklite:	78 wt. parts
Sodium naphthalenesulfonate-aldehyde condensate:	2 "
Mixture of polyoxyethylenealkyl-aryether sulfate and fine silicon dioxide (50:50):	5 "
Fine silicon dioxide	15 "

A mixture of these components was mixed with each active ingredient at a ratio of 4:1 by weight to prepare a wettable composition.

Composition No. 5:

Active ingredient:	70 wt. parts
Jeeklite:	10 "
Mixture of polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether sulfate and fine silica (50:50):	20 "

The components were uniformly mixed and pulverized to prepare a wettable powder.

Composition No. 6:

Active ingredient:	30 wt. parts
Sodium laurylsulfate:	2 "
Sodium dinaphthylmethanesulfonate:	3 "
Fine silicon dioxide ($SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$):	20 "
Diatomaceous earth:	45 "

The components were uniformly mixed to prepare a wettable powder.

Composition No. 7:

Active ingredient:	5 wt. parts
Xylene:	91 "
Polyoxyethylenealkylphenyl ether:	4 "

The components were uniformly mixed to prepare an emulsifiable concentrate.

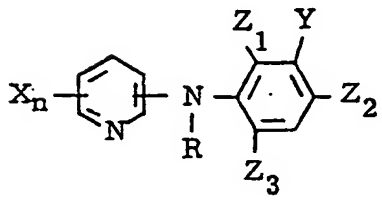
Composit No. 8:

tive ingredient:	5 wt. parts
ine silicon dioxide:	10 "
Jeeklite:	80 "
Mixture of polyoxyethylenealkylaryl ethersulfate and fine silicon dioxide (50:50):	5 "

The components were uniformly mixed and pulverized to prepare a wettable powder.

CLAIMS:

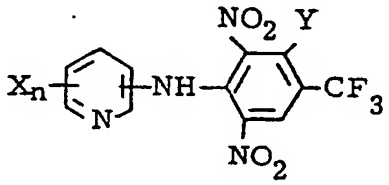
1) A pyridylaniline represented by the following formula (I)



(I)

wherein X is a trifluoromethyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; n is an integer of 0 to 4; R is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group; Y is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a hydroxy group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are a trifluoromethyl group or a nitro group, provided that at least one of X is a trifluoromethyl group or a lower alkyl group when n is an integer of 3 or 4.

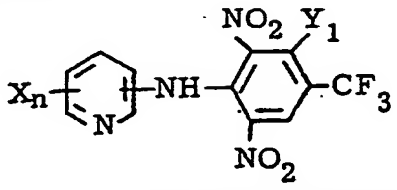
2) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (II)



(II)

wherein X, Y and n are the same defined in the above formula(I).

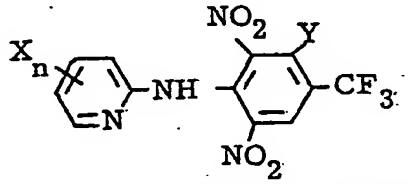
3) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (III)



(III)

wherein X and n are the same defined in the above formula (I), Y_1 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom.

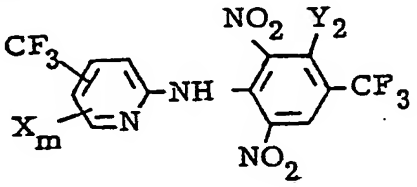
4) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (IV)



(IV)

wherein X, Y and n are the same defined in the above formula (I).

5) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (V)

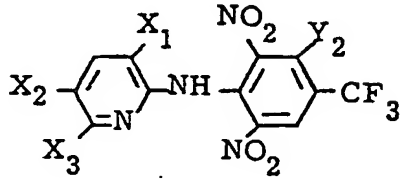


(V)

wherein Y_2 is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a halogen atom, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group, m is an integer of 0 to 3, X is the same defined in the above formula (I).

xxxxxxxxx

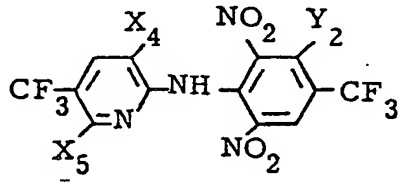
6) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (VI)



(VI)

wherein X_1 and X_2 are a halogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group; X_3 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; Y_2 is the same defined in the above formula (V).

7) The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the following formula (VII)



(VII)

wherein X_4 is a halogen atom; X_5 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; Y_2 is the same defined in the above formula (V).

8) The compound of Claim 1 wherein the compound is an N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2, 6-dinitro-3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylaniline.

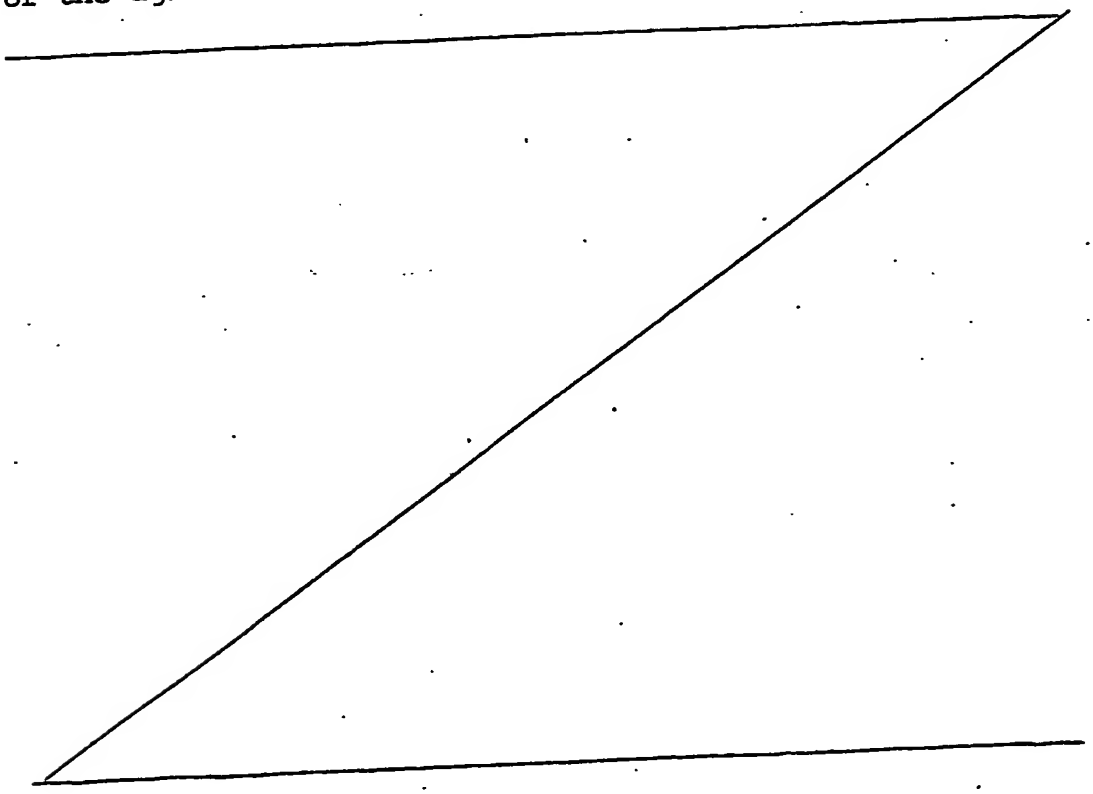
9) The compound of Claim 1 wherein the compound is an N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2, 6-dinitro-3-(o-hydroxyphenoxy)-4-trifluoromethylaniline.

xxxxxxx

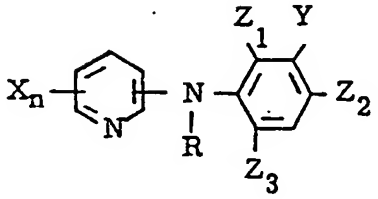
10) A compound according to Claim 1 which is an N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-2,6-dinitro-3-ethoxy-4-trifluoromethylaniline.

11) A composition for combatting insect, mite, fungus or bacterium characterised in that it comprises an effective growth inhibiting amount of a pyridylaniline having the formula (I) according to any preceding Claim in admixture with a suitable adjuvant thereof.

12) A composition according to Claim 11 characterised in that it comprises 2 to 80 wt.% of the pyridylaniline having the formula (I) and 98 to 20 wt.% of the agricultural adjuvant.

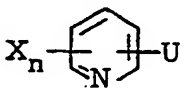


13) A process for producing a pyridylaniline having the formula (I)



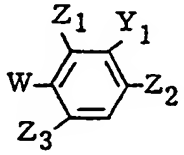
(I)

wherein X is a trifluoromethyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; n is an integer of 0 to 4; R is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group; Y is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a hydroxy group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are a trifluoromethyl group or a nitro group, provided that at least one of X is a trifluoromethyl group or a lower alkyl group when n is an integer of 3 or 4. which comprises reacting a pyridine having the formula (A);



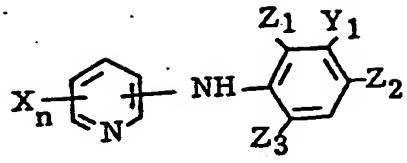
(A)

wherein U is a halogen atom or an amino group; X and n are the same defined in the above formula (I) with a benzene having the formula (B);



(B)

wherein W is a halogen atom or an amino group; Y_1 is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are the same defined in the above formula (I) provided that U is a halogen atom when W is an amino group, or U is an amino group when W is a halogen atom, in the presence of an alkaline material to produce a pyridylaniline having the formula (XIII);

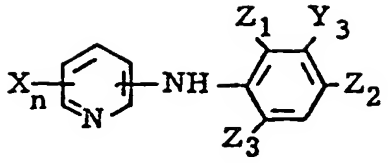


(VIII)

wherein X, Y_1, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 and n are as defined in formula (I) of Claim 1 optionally further reacting the pyridyl halogenoaniline having a halogen atom as Y_1 in the formula (VIII) with a sodium azido, a lower alkyl mercaptan or $HO-Y_4$ wherein Y_4 is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a phenyl group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group, in the presence of an alkaline material, if desired, and acetylating this product.

14) A process for producing the pyridylaniline having the formula (VIII) according to Claim 13 characterised in that an aminopyridine having an amino group as U in the formula (A) is reacted with a halobenzene having a halogen atom as W in the formula (B), in the presence of an alkaline material.

15) A process according to Claim 13 for producing a pyridylaniline having the formula (IX);



(IX)

wherein Y_3 is a hydroxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; and X, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 and n are as defined in formula (I) in Claim 1, characterised by step (1) and step (2).

(1) reacting an aminopyridine having an amino group as U in the formula (A) with a dihalobenzene having halogen atoms as Y_1 and W in the formula (B), in the presence of an alkaline material to produce the pyridyl halogenoaniline having a halogen atom as Y_1 in the formula (VIII) and

(2) reacting the pyridyl halogenoaniline with a sodium azido, a lower alkyl mercaptain or HO-Y_4 wherein Y_4 is as defined in the formula (IX).

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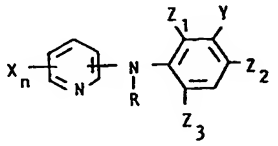
(54) **Pyridylanilines.**

(57) A novel compound for combatting insect, mite, fungus or bacterium is a pyridylaniline represented by the following formula (I)



(1)

wherein X is a trifluoromethyl group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; n is an integer of 0 to 4; R is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group; Y is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a hydroxy group, an azido group or a phenoxy group of which the phenyl ring may be substituted by a hydroxy group; Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3 are a trifluoromethyl group or a nitro group, provided that at least one of X is a trifluoromethyl group or a lower alkyl group when n is an integer of 3 or 4.

EP 0 031 257 A3

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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Application number
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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim
D	US - A - 3 965 109 (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES * The whole document * --	1,11, 13
D	US - A - 3 926 611 (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDISTRIES) * The whole document * --	1,11, 13
D	US - A - 4 140 778 (ELLIS LILLY AND COMPANY) * The whole document * ----	1,11, 13

CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.³)

C 07 D 213/74
213/75
A 01 N 43/40

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.³)

C 07 D 213/74
213/75

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X: particularly relevant
A: technological background
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P: intermediate document
T: theory or principle underlying the invention
E: conflicting application
D: document cited in the application
L: citation for other reasons

&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document

X The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague	26-08-1981	VAN BIJLEN

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